

## OUR POPULATION.

## REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

We present below a table showing the probable population of the several States and Territories, according to the ninth census. This table has been prepared with the utmost care, and is believed to present estimates which, though not of entirely uniform accuracy in detail, will be found in the main

State and Territory.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Alabama	200,536	231,223	262,929	294,636
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas	27,254	67,136	121,049	184,317
California	309,978	123,831	237,818	375,936
Colorado				
Connecticut	235,978	262,929	294,636	326,343
Dakota				
Delaware	78,085	137,741	184,317	231,223
District of Columbia	43,712	57,579	71,446	85,313
Florida	54,477	107,572	160,667	213,762
Georgia	691,292	1,245,378	1,798,762	2,352,146
Idaho				
Illinois	1,212,328	1,798,762	2,352,146	2,905,530
Iowa	121,232	231,223	341,214	451,205
Kansas				
Kentucky	779,828	1,011,131	1,242,434	1,473,737
Louisiana	302,411	381,672	460,933	540,194
Maine	173,741	231,223	290,704	350,165
Maryland	470,243	575,791	681,339	786,887
Massachusetts	717,039	1,011,131	1,242,434	1,473,737
Michigan	212,328	341,214	473,100	604,986
Minnesota				
Mississippi	375,936	451,205	526,474	601,743
Missouri	381,202	540,194	700,183	859,172
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire	204,574	231,223	262,929	294,636
New Jersey	375,936	451,205	526,474	601,743
New Mexico				
New York	2,352,146	3,263,436	4,174,726	5,086,016
North Carolina	231,223	341,214	451,205	561,196
Ohio	1,212,328	1,798,762	2,352,146	2,905,530
Oregon				
Rhode Island	108,831	137,741	166,651	195,561
South Carolina	404,986	540,194	681,339	822,484
South Dakota				
Texas	290,704	451,205	612,316	773,427
Utah				
Vermont	121,232	166,651	213,762	260,273
Virginia	2,352,146	3,263,436	4,174,726	5,086,016
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin	309,978	451,205	601,743	752,854
Wyoming				
Total	7,000,000	9,000,000	11,000,000	13,000,000

NOTE.—On a basis of 233 members the divisor is 172,532; the population of the States being, according to our estimate, 42,582,000. In the States indicated by \* the excess or deficit of members is shown. In a House of 300 members the divisor is 141,677. In the States indicated by \* the excess or deficit of members is shown. At the rate of increase from 1850 to 1860—35.06 per cent.—the population, exclusive of the inhabitants of newly acquired territory, would be 42,582,000, or 1,380,854 greater than we estimate it.

## WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELY.

## PLANTING AND GROWING TREES.

Whoever has recently bought, inherited, or otherwise become the owner of a farm, has usually found some part or parts of it devoted to wood; and this, if not in excess, he will mainly preserve, while he studies and plans with a view to the ultimate devotion of timber to just those portions of his land that are best adapted to that use. In locating his timber, I would have him consider these suggestions:

I. Land wisely planted with trees and fenced so far as need be to keep out cattle, costs nothing. Whatever else you grow involves labor and expenditure; trees grow of their own accord. You may neglect them utterly; they will wander over the earth and be absent for ten or twenty years, while your fences decay and your fields are overgrown to exhaustion; even your meadows may be run out by late mowing and close feeding at both ends of the season; till a dozen acres will hardly sustain a span of horses and a cow; but your woods need only to be let alone to insure that their value shall have decidedly increased during their absence. They will reward labor and care in thinning, trimming, and transplanting; you may profitably employ in any time that you can spare them—but they will do very well if simply let alone. And, unlike any other product with which I am acquainted, you may take crop after crop of wood from the same lot, and the soil will be richer and more productive after the last than it was before the first. Whether wholly because their roots permeate and break up the soil during their life and enrich it in their decay, or for diverse reasons, it is certainly true that land—

and especially poor land—is enriched by growing upon it a crop of almost any timber, the evergreens possibly excepted. So, should you ever have land that you cannot till to profit, whether because it is too poor, or because you have a sufficiency that is better, you should at once devote it to wood.

II. Your springs and streams will be rendered more equable and enduring by increasing the area and the luxuriance of your timber. They may have become scanty and capricious under a policy of reckless, wholesale destruction of trees; they will be reinforced and, quadrupling the number, and increasing the average size of your trees.

III. All ravines and steep hill-sides should be devoted to trees. Every acre too rocky to be thoroughly cleared of stone and plowed should be set apart for tree-growing. Wherever the soil will be grained or washed away by violent rains if under tillage, it should be excluded from cultivation and given up to trees. Men often doubt the profit of heavy manuring; and well they may, if three-fourths of the fertilizers applied are soaked out and swept away by flooding rains or sudden thaws and floated off to some distant sea or bay; but let that be as it may, the soil only remain there till it is carted away in crops, and it will hardly be possible to manure too highly for profit.

IV. Trees, especially evergreens, may be disposed of to modify agreeably the average temperature of your farm, or at least of the most important parts of it. When I bought my place—or rather, the first installment of it—the best spot I could select for a garden lay at the foot of a hill which all surrounded it on the south and east, leaving it exposed to the full sweep of north and north-west winds; so that, though the soil was gravelly and warm, my garden was likely to be cold and backward. To remedy this, I planted four rows of evergreens (Balsam Fir, Pine, Red Cedar, and Hemlock), along a low ridge bounding it on the north, following an inward curve of the ridge at its west end; and those evergreens have in sixteen years grown into very considerable trees, forming a shady, cleanly, inviting bower, or sylvan retreat, daintily carpeted with the fallen leaves of the overhanging firs. I judge that the average temperature of the soil for some yards northward of this wind-break is at least five degrees higher, throughout the growing season, than it formerly was or would now be if these evergreens were swept away; while the aspect of the place is agreeably diversified, and even beautified, by their appearance. I believe it would sell for some hundreds of dollars more with than without that thrifty, growing clump of evergreens.

V. I have never urged, though not strongly enough, that crops, as well as springs, will be improved by keeping the crests of ridges thickly wooded, thus depositing moisture in Winter and Spring to be slowly yielded to the subjacent slopes during the heat and drought of Summer. I firmly believe that the slopes of a hill, where a crest heavily wooded will yield larger average crops than slope and crest together would do if both were bare of trees.

VI. The banks of considerable streams, ponds, &c., may often be planted with trees that will shade more water than land, to the comfort and satisfaction of the fish, and the protection of those banks from abrasion by floods and rapid currents. Grape-vines, the set beside and allowed to run over the banks, are effect good, and the grapes acceptable to man and bird.

VII. Never forget that a good tree grows as thrifty and surely as a poor one. Many a farmer has to-day ten to forty acres of indifferent cord-wood where he might, at a very slight cost, have had instead an equal quantity of choice timber, worth ten times as much. Hickory, Chestnut, and Walnut, when they yield nuts, can be eaten or sold; are worth as much as timber when they are not; and Beech, Birch, Hemlock, or Red Oak, Chestnut has more

very nearly correct. In some parts of the country the war has had the effect of changing almost entirely the population, making estimates thereof difficult and uncertain. At the close of the Rebellion thousands in the South, who found their homes broken up and surrounded, perhaps, by ungenial neighbors, migrated to other localities. From the States of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Missouri, the migration has been greater during the past five years than ever before in the same length of time. The movement has mainly tended

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to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Consequently there is an element of uncertainty in estimates of population for the States mentioned, which does not appertain to most others. It is also difficult to make proper allowance for the colored population which, within the last two or three years, has passed in large numbers from Virginia, Tennessee, and the Carolinas, to the Gulf States. Taking into consideration these facts, we are safe in saying that the following estimates are as trustworthy as in the nature of things they can be made:

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